



AGRICULTURAL.

Facts for Farmers.

There are some things that farmers ought to know.

It is an error to plant seeds from a state further south. In a cold season only the seed of a colder climate will ripen well.

Often breaking up a surface keeps a soil in health; for when it lies in a hard, bound state, enriching showers run off, and the salubrious air cannot enter.

Weeds exhaust the strength of the ground, and if suffered to grow, may be called garden sins.

The hand and the hoe are the instruments for eradicating weeds, yet if there is room between the rows for the spade it is well to use it.

Never keep your cattle short; few farmers can afford it. If you starve them, they will starve you.

It will not do to hoe a great field for a little crop, as to mow twenty acres for five loads of hay. Enrich the land and it will pay you for it. Better farm 36 acres well, than 50 acres by halves.

Drive your business before you, and it will go easily.

Cut bushes that you wish to destroy in the summer and with a sharp instrument; they will bleed freely and die.

Sow clover deep; it secures it against the drought.

Never plow in bad weather, or when the ground is very wet.

It is better to cut grain just before it is fully or dead ripe. When the straw immediately below the grain is so dry that on twisting it no juice is expressed, it should be cut, for then there is no further circulation of juices to the ear. Every hour that it stands uncut after this stage is attended with loss.

When an implement is no longer wanted for the season, lay it carefully aside, but first let it be well cleaned.

Obtain good seed, prepare your ground well, sow early, and pay very little attention to the moon.

Do not begin farming by building an extensive house, nor a spacious barn, till you have something to store in it.

Avoid a low and damp site of a dwelling house. Build sufficiently distant from your barn and stock-yard to avoid accidents by fire.

Keep notes of all remarkable events on your farm. Recording even your errors will be of benefit.

Good fences make good neighbors. Experiments are highly commendable, but do not become an habitual experimenter.

The depredations of birds are fully compensated by the services they render in preying upon insects.

One animal well fed is of more value than two poorly kept.

The better animals can be fed, and the more comfortable they can be kept, the more profitable they are; and all farmers work for profit.

Ground once well plowed is better than thrice poorly.

Bountiful crops are more profitable than poor ones. Make the soil rich, pulverize it well and keep it clean, and it generally will be productive.

Weeds that grow unmolested around the fences, stumps and stones, scatter their seeds over the farm, and they are likely to grow.

Cows well fed in winter give more milk in summer.

What ought to be done to-day, do it, for to-morrow it may rain.

A strong horse will work all day without food, but keep him at it and he will not last long.

A rich soil will produce good crops without manure, but keep at it and it will tire.

Farmers' sons had better learn to hold the plow and feed the pigs, than measure tape and count buttons.

Young ladies who have the good fortune to become farmers' wives, will find it more profitable to know how to make Johnny cake, butter and cheese, than to play the piano.

All who wish to be rich, must spend less than they earn.

Tending Cattle.

Water your cattle in the yard, by all means, if you would not lose half their manure. He who lets his cattle run at large through the winter, and runs in debt in the spring for guano, poudrette, saltpetre, and lime, to enrich his farm, may need a guardian within a year, if prices continue as low as they now are.

Many farmers suffer their cattle to go to a distant brook to find water through the winter when a bucket or a pump would yield enough in the yard, warmer and better than rivulet supply. Keep your cattle up, and you will have as much manure as your farm will need, or as you will have time to cart out and use. A good cow, well fed and kept up through the year, will yield more manure than is often used on an acre of corn.

If you bow up your cattle in leantos they should all stand on platforms raised four or five inches higher than the floor on which the excrements are dropped. In this way you can keep your cows comparatively clean, and their milk will be fit for use.

Litter of almost any kind may be thrown under them to make easy beds, and to make

manure. Saw-dust is used here to advantage, for though there is but little virtue in that material when applied alone as a dressing, yet it readily absorbs other matter and retains it till the more powerful absorbent, and soil, draws forth that matter and conveys it to the roots of plants.

Some farmers will have no floor under their cows and oxen: they clear out their leantos annually to the depth of one or two feet and fill in loam or sand to form a new bed and to be treated in the same manner. Cattle lie more comfortably on such a bed than on plank floors, let them be littered ever so well. One or two planks may be placed behind them for convenience of shovelling the manure away—and the planks should always lie lower than the cattle's platform.

Night Feeding.—Is it proper to disturb cattle that have not labored through the day, by giving them food late at night? Many make a constant practice of going to the barn at nine in the evening, waking up their cows and inviting them to eat a little more. One object is to avoid placing a large quantity of fodder before them at a time; and it is said that the winter nights are too long for them to go without food, and "little and often" is the watchword.

On the other hand it is contended that by disturbing cattle after they have gone to rest, you do them more harm than good—that if they were not woke up they would not feel hungry, and would not think of eating before morning light. We think much depends on the habit; if we use children to eat half a dozen times in a day, they will as many times be hungry. What person ever arises in morning on account of hunger? Would children rest better by being aroused at midnight and made to eat?

If it is proper to wake up cattle late at night and give them food, is it not equally proper to wake up pigs that are fattening to feed them in the night?

A CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.—A Scotch paper relates an instance of a young lady who was lately restored to health, though in the last stages of consumption, by the following means. It is truly remarked that the case is singular if true.

The victim believing her dissolution approaching retired to a quiet summer residence to die. While in that situation it was her custom to rise as early as her malady would permit to contemplate alone the wonderful works of God from her Chamber window, from which she observed a dog belonging to the house, with scarcely any flesh upon his bones, constantly go and lick the dew off a camomile bed in the garden, in doing which the animal was noticed to alter in appearance, to recover strength and to look plump and well. The singularity of the circumstance was impressed strongly on the lady's mind, and induced her to try what effect might be produced from following the dog's example. She accordingly produced the dew from the same bed of camomile, drank a small quantity each morning, and after continuing it some time, experienced some relief, her appetite became regular, and she found a return of spirits and in the end was completely cured.

HEAVES.—Do you know any effectual cure for heaves in horses? If not, perhaps you may consider what follows as worth noticing. I have a valuable horse, one of a pair, which threatened, more than a year ago to become utterly useless, in consequence of this complaint. At the expiration of the last grass season, I was induced to try top stalks of corn instead of hay, and the result has been that the animal is entirely relieved. Permit me to add, that I have for years been in the practice of giving my horses each an ounce of fine salt every other day, and have good reasons for believing that their health is greatly promoted by it.—*Alb. Cull.*

AGE OF ANIMALS.—A bear rarely exceeds twenty years; a dog lives twenty years; a wolf twenty; a fox fifteen or sixteen; lions are long lived. Pompey lived to the age of seventy. The average of cats is fifteen years; a squirrel or hare seven or eight years—rabbits seven. Elephants have been known to live to the great age of 400 years. When Alexander the Great had conquered one Phorus, King of India, he took a great elephant, which had fought valiantly for the king, and naming him Ajax, dedicated him to the Sun, and let him go with this inscription: "Alexander, the son of Jupiter, hath dedicated Ajax to the Sun." This elephant was found with this inscription 350 years afterwards. Pigs have been known to live to the age of 30 years. The rhinoceros to twenty. A horse has been known to live to the age of 62, but averages 25 to 30. Camels sometimes live to the age of 100. Stags are long lived. Sheep seldom exceed the age of 10. Cows live about 15 years. Cuvier thinks it probable that whales sometimes live 1000 years. Mr. Mallerton has the skeleton of a swan that attained the age of 200 years. Pelicans are long lived. A tortoise has been known to live to the age of 107.

THE DEAF AND DUMB.—The number of deaf and dumb in the world is estimated by an Edinburgh Reviewer at 540,000—enough to constitute a State; and yet having no voice in government anywhere. The proportion of these deaf mutes are as follows:

Switzerland,	1 in 500
The rest of Europe,	1 in 1585
United States, (whites)	1 in 1964
" (blacks)	1 in 3134

The immense disproportion in Switzerland must have its cause in the physical peculiarities of the country.

AN EXAMPLE.—Cyrus had taken the wife of Tigranes, and asked him what he would give to save her from servitude? He replied, all that he had in the world, and his life into bargain. Cyrus, upon this, very generously restored her, and pardoned what had passed. All were full of his praises on this occasion, some commending the accomplishment of his mind, others those of his person. Tigranes asked his wife whether she did not greatly admire him? "I never looked at him," said she. "Not look at him!" returned he. "Upon whom, then, did you look?" "Upon him," she replied, "who offered his own life to redeem me from slavery."

This charming example should be copied into our behaviour in the house of God, where we should behold and contemplate the beauties and perfections of that blessed person alone, who actually did give his life a ransom for all.—*Bishop Horne.*

On the death of Washington, Napoleon issued the following order of the day to his soldiers: "Washington is dead! This great man who fought against tyranny; he established the liberty of his country. His memory will always be dear to the French people, as it will be to all free men of the two worlds; and especially to French soldiers, who like him and the American soldiers, have combated for liberty and equality."

A young man, desirous of engaging in matrimony, once asked the philosopher Aristippus, what kind of a woman he should choose for a wife. "Indeed I cannot advise you," said the cynic, "if she is beautiful, she will deceive you; if she is ill-favoured, she will disgust you; if she is poor, she will ruin you; and if she is rich, she will dominate over you. Indeed, my young friend, you must be your own counsellor in this matter."

HEAT WITHOUT FUEL.—A Hungarian chemist has discovered the method of producing heat without fuel. He places in contact two iron plates and a copper cylinder, highly polished, turning on an axis at the end of a lever, with a balance weight at the other end, to keep the plates in contact, when by means of a very simple apparatus and trifling exertion, a glowing red heat may be produced in five minutes, and maintained with ease.

TOBACCO.—A letter from the interior of Maryland to the Baltimore Sun states that many planters in that section, owing to the large quantity of tobacco in market, and the low prices, will abandon, for a time at least, its cultivation, while others will greatly reduce their crops, and turn their attention to the production of bread-stuffs and improving their farms.

APT REPLY.—An honest son of Erin, green from his peregrinations, put his head into a lawyer's office, and asked the inmate: "An what do you sell here?" "Blockheads," replied the limb of the law.

"Och I then to be sure," said Pat, "it must be a good trade, for I see but one left." Horace Walpole says "it is folly to be unhappy at any thing, since felicity is such a phantom."

The State of South Carolina.

ABBEVILLE DISTRICT.

Notice

To the Creditors and Heirs of Richmond Harris, deceased.

All persons having demands against the Estate will present them to D. Lesly, Administrator of said Estate as Derelict, on or before the 20th May 1847, at which time said Estate will be appportioned, and closed: And as the personal Estate is insufficient to pay the debts—and the following heirs and legatees reside without the limits of this State, viz: Frances E. Harris, Agnes S. Hunter, Uriah R. Harris, Louisa I. Heard, and A. J. Harris—and the creditors have petitioned for the proceeds of real Estate, to pay debts. It is therefore ordered, that the said absentees do appear and show cause, why the proceeds of the real Estate of said Richmond Harris deceased, should not be so applied, on or before the 20th of May 1847, otherwise, their consent as confessed, will be entered of record. Feb. 20, 1847. 13m D. LESLY, Ord'y.

The State of South Carolina.

ABBEVILLE DISTRICT.

Jesse Reagin, vs. Catherine Reagin and others.—*Partition in Ordinary.*

It appearing that Nicholas Reagin, one of the Defendants in this case, resides without the limits of this State: It is ordered that he do appear and object to the sale of division of the Real Estate of Young Reagin dec'd, on or before the 20th day of May 1847, or his consent to the same will be entered of Record. DAVID LESLY, Ord'y. Feb. 20th, 1847. 13m

The State of South Carolina.

ABBEVILLE DISTRICT.

J. W. H. Johnson and wife, vs. T. R. Puckett.—*Partition in Ordinary.*

It appearing to my satisfaction, by affidavit, that W. W. Puckett, R. L. Puckett, and Thomas Abercrombie, and children of Mary Abercrombie dec'd, Parties Defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that they do appear and object to the division or sale of the Real Estate of Frances Long dec'd, on or before the division, the 20th day of May 1847, or their consent to the same will be entered of Record. Feb. 20, 1847. 13m D. LESLY, Ord'y.

Citation.

Whereas John G. Wilson applies to me to grant him Letters of Administration on the Estate of Alexander Wilson dec'd: These are therefore to cite the kindred and creditors of said dec'd, to appear before me on the 12th April, to show cause why said Administration should not be granted. Given under my hand this 29th March 1847. D. LESLY, Ord'y. March 31. 52w

The Young Jack.

DON JUAN, will stand this Spring Season at the following places, viz:

At Robt. C. Richey's, commencing on Monday the 8th of March. At Joseph Lyon's on Wednesday the tenth, and at Francis Clinkscales' on Friday twelfth, and visit the stands every ninth day (Sundays excepted,) throughout the season, which will end the tenth of June next, and be let to Mares at Three Dollars the single Visit, four Dollars the Season, and six Dollars Insurance. Twenty-five cents to the Groom in all cases. Any person putting by the leap, and the Mare not standing, may fall into the season or Insurance, and not be charged for the leap. The leap and season money, will be considered due at the expiration of the season; the Insurance, as soon as it is ascertained that the Mare is in foal. Any person trading a Mare before it is ascertained whether she is in foal or no, will be held responsible for the Insurance. All possible care will be taken to prevent accidents, but no liability will be incurred for any that may happen.

Don Juan's Sire, was the celebrated Don Juan, imported from Italy; the largest Jack that has ever been in this section of country, and can show the best Colts. His Dam is a first rate Jinny, of the Don Sancho blood.

References for the Colts of Young Don Juan: To James B. Richey, Wm. Richey jr and Robert Ellis. JOHN DONALD, Sr. Feb. 11th, 1847. 51 6w

The State of South Carolina.

ABBEVILLE DISTRICT.

H. H. Towns applicant, vs. J. W. Prather and others.—*Partition in Ordinary.* It appearing to my satisfaction that Elijah Roberts, one of the Defendants in this case, resides beyond the limits of the State. It is therefore ordered that he do appear and object to the division or sale of the Real Estate of Betsy Roberts dec'd, on or before the 20th day of May 1847, or his consent to the same will be entered of record. D. LESLY, Ord'y. Feb. 24. 52 3m

The State of South Carolina.

ABBEVILLE DISTRICT.

In the Court of Ordinary.

Smallwood Wits, vs. Franklin Wits and others.—*Partition in Ordinary.* It appearing to my satisfaction that, Lucinda Weatherford, Susan McClure, Wm. Wits, Thomas Wits, Williamson Wits, and William Jones and Mary his wife, parties Defendants reside without the limits of the State. It is therefore ordered, that they do appear and object to the division or sale of the real Estate of Stephen Wits dec'd, on or before the 20th of May 1847, or their consent to the same will be entered of record. Feb 3 13m D. LESLY, Ord'y.

The State of South Carolina.

ABBEVILLE DISTRICT.

In the matter of John Calvert's Will.

Whereas, Silas Ray and wife, James Shillito and wife, and John Davis, some of the next of kin of the said John Calvert dec'd, have this day filed their notice in Ordinary requiring the paper admitted to probate in common form in said Court, to be proven in "due form of law." These are therefore, to cite Milly Patterson, and Mason Calvert, who are said to be absent and without the limits of this State, and may be entitled to distribution of said Estate, to be and appear before me in the Court of Ordinary to be held on or before the third Monday in April 1847, at Abbeville C. H., and plead thereto, at which time I shall hear and pronounce for or against the validity of the same. DAVID LESLY, Ord'y. Jan 12th 1847. 47 3m

The State of South Carolina.

ABBEVILLE DISTRICT.

In the Court of Common Pleas.

Benjamin F. Spikes, who has been arrested, and is now confined within the bounds of the jail of Abbeville District, by virtue of a writ of capias ad satisfaciendum, at the suit of Wade S. Cotran and James Sproul, having filed his petition, with a schedule, on oath, of his whole estate and effects, for the purpose of obtaining the benefit of the Acts of the General Assembly commonly called "Insolvent Debtors Act."—Public Notice is hereby given that the petition of the said Benjamin F. Spikes will be heard and considered in the Court of Common Pleas to be holden for Abbeville District, at Abbeville Court House, on the third Monday of October next, or on such other day thereafter as the said Court may order; and all the creditors of the said Benjamin F. Spikes are hereby summoned personally or by attorney to be and appear then and there, in the said Court, to show cause, if any they can, why the benefit of the Acts aforesaid should not be granted to the said Benjamin F. Spikes, upon his taking the oath, and executing the assignment required by the Acts aforesaid. J. F. LIVINGSTON, Clerk. Clerk's Office, Dec 26, 1846 44 13mO

The State of South Carolina.

ABBEVILLE DISTRICT.

In the Court of Common Pleas.

William A. Cobb, vs. James Knox.—*Foreign Attachment.* The Plaintiff in the above case having this day filed his Declaration in my office, and the Defendant having no wife or attorney known to be within the State, upon whom a copy thereof may be served: It is Ordered that the said Defendant do appear and plead thereto within a year and a day from this date, or judgment by default will be given against him. JNO. F. LIVINGSTON, Clerk. Clk's Office, March 14, 1846. 3 1y

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of Wm. Alexander deceased. Notice is hereby given to the Creditors and Debtors of the Estate of Wm. Alexander dec'd, to present their demands and make payment to the Administrator, as the Estate will not be able to pay all the demands against it. It will be closed in Ordinary on the first of May. ARCH'D KENNEDY, Adm'r. Feb. 17. 51 8m

To all Administrators, Executors and Guardians.

Those who are in default, and have not made your annual returns, are required to do so without fail, the commencement of the year.—There are a number of delinquents. Jan 13th 46 D. LESLY, Ord'y.

Notice.

Estate of Jesse Calvert deceased. Notice is hereby given to the Creditors and Distributees of Jesse Calvert dec'd, among whom Hugh H. Calvert, Wm. Leak and Elizabeth his wife, and Jesse Calvert, reside without the limits of this State that on or before the first Saturday of June next, a settlement of the same will be made in the Ordinary's Office; and that after the time specified, the Administrator will not hold himself responsible for interest on shares due the Distributees or debts. March 6, 1847. WM. SMITH, Adm'r. March 10. 2 3m

Notice to absent Heirs.

Alfred Mounce, Willis Mounce, and Michael Lowery and Nancy his wife who reside without this State, and Distributees of W. D. Mounce dec'd, are hereby notified, that the Administrator R. G. Goulding will be ready to settle their portion of the Estate on or before the 18th June 1847, and holding their money in readiness at that time will not be accountable for interest longer. March 18. R. G. GOULDING, Adm'r. March 31 5 tf

The State of South Carolina.

ABBEVILLE DISTRICT.

In Equity.

Thomas M. Finley, and Reuben J. Finley, Nancy A. Finley by next friend, T. M. Finley, v. Alexander Hunter, Nancy Finley, Granville H. Finley and others.

Bill for Account, Partition, Delivery of Slaves and Relief.

It appearing to my satisfaction, that Nancy Finley, Granville H. Finley, Isaac N. Finley, Robt. Oakley and Rhoda his wife, Ahi Deck and Polly Ann his wife, and Jane K. Finley, Defendants in this case, reside without the limits of this State: Ordered that the above named Defendants do appear and plead, answer or demur, to the said Bill within three months from the publication of this order, or Judgment pro confesso, will be rendered against them. H. A. JONES, c. e. a. d. Commissioner's Office, March 6th, 1847. March 10. 2 3m

The State of South Carolina.

ABBEVILLE DISTRICT.

In the Court of Ordinary.

Sarah J. A. Wheaton, vs. Thomas Simmons and others.—*Application of Creditors, for proceeds of Real Estate, to be paid to Administrator for payment of debts, on insufficiency of personal Estate.* It appearing to my satisfaction, that Thomas Simmons, Frances Simmons and Anna Simmons a minor, parties Defendants, reside without the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that they do appear and show cause within the time, viz, 20th May, 1847, why the proceeds of the Real Estate of Amelia Simmons dec'd, sold in Ordinary for Partition, should not be applied to the payment of debts by the Administrator on deficit of personal Estate—their consent as confessed, will be entered of record. Feb 26. 13m D. LESLY, Ord'y.

The State of South Carolina.

ABBEVILLE DISTRICT.

IN EQUITY.

Wiley Pullim and others, vs. Thomas Byrd and others.—*Bill for Injunction, Specific delivery &c.*

It appearing to my satisfaction that Frances Mitchell, Anna Cooper, John Pullim, Zachariah Pullim, Robert Pullim, Harriet Ware, and James Ware her husband, Caroline Stewart and Mark T. Stewart her husband, Agrippa Golston, Zachariah Golston, Burrell Ball, Parks Ball, Lewis Ball, Elizabeth Wardlaw and her husband Joseph Wardlaw, Richard Pullim, William Pullim, Sarah Christopher and her husband William Christopher, and Elizabeth Dobbs, parties defendants in above stated case, reside beyond the limits of this State. Ordered that they do appear, plead, answer or demur to the said bill, within three months from the publication hereof, or the same will be taken pro confesso, against them. Jan 25. 48 3m H. A. JONES, c. e. a. d.

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of Elihu Baird deceased. The creditors of Elihu Baird dec'd, will take notice, that I will proceed to settle up the Estate on the third Monday in May next, and the creditors will present all their demands on or before that time, as the Estate will be insolvent, and only pay a part. On that day it will be appportioned before the Ordinary of Abbeville District. Feb 10 51st JOHN BASKIN, Adm'r.

Notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of Maj. John Chiles, dec'd, are requested to make payment; and those having demands against the estate to render them in properly attested to William P. Sullivan or Mrs. Chiles at the late residence, or to me. THOS C. PERRIN, Ex'or. Nov 25, 1846 39 tf

Notice.

WHITLOCK, SULLIVAN & WALLER, having placed all their NOTES and ACCOUNTS in our hands for collection, with special instructions, those indebted by Note or Book Account, would do well to call and make payment as soon as convenient. Payment is not to be made to either of the partners, but alone to us.

PERRIN & MCGOWEN.

21 tf

House and Lot for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale his HOUSE and LOT, situate on the main street in the village of Abbeville. The house is in good repair, with all necessary out buildings.

Dec 9 41tf J. A. HAMILTON.

To the People of Abbeville.

The subscriber respectfully solicits all persons indebted to the Sheriff's Office for COSTS, Plaintiffs or Defendants, are earnestly requested to come forward and settle, as this is my last year in office, I shall be compelled to have all cost due me in the office settled. You will find myself or Mr. Taggart always in attendance. [April 15 7 tf] J. RAMEY.

Attention McDuffie Rifle Guards.

You will appear at Deadfall on the first Saturday in April next, armed and equipped for inspection and drill. By order of J. N. COCHRAN, Lt. Com. March 17 51 tf